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Hawaiian Gazette.

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ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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CASE OF HAYNE

He Was Identified By Young
Men of Honolulu.

PAUL NEUMANN A WITNESS

Evidence of Mr. Wm. Rawlins—Re-
markable Conduct of Hayne.
He Was Convicted.

EDITOR P. C. A.—Julien D. Hayne
has turned up again, this time in the
General Sessions Part I in New York
City, where he is being tried before
Judge MacMahon and a jury on an in-
dictment for forgery in the first de-
gree, and I venture to write a short
notice of the trial to you on the chance
that it may interest a part of the Ho-
nolulu public.

Hayne's true name is James David
Hallen. He is charged with forgery,
in 1893, of a mortgage which was dis-
posed of by him to Mrs. Florence
Cauldwell, of New York City, for \$16,
500. Many of his crooked deals were
brought to light during the trial, and
a hurried estimate puts his stealings
at about \$200,000. Hallen came to the
United States from Chile and speaks
Spanish fluently. During the recent
Spanish war he passed himself off in
Pittsburg as a Spanish duke with Amer-
ican sympathies, signing himself
"Juan de Hidalgo." He was arrested
about a month ago in Addison, N. Y.,
where he was living quietly on a farm
of some sixty acres. The detective
who arrested him told me that the
agency had been shadowing Hayne for
about four years.

The case for the people has been
worked up by Assistant District At-
torney Osborne and his Deputy, Lau-
terbach. The former conducted the
trial. It appeared that the latter, in
discussing the facts of the case one
evening at dinner with a friend, re-
marked that he wanted someone to
identify Hallen, as having been in
Honolulu. This friend was an old
Yale man, whom I had met, and the
conversation resulted in the sending of
a detective to New Haven to call on
me. The next morning I went to New
York with Allan W. Judd and William
T. Rawlins, to appear for the people
and identify Hallen as the Honolulu
Hayne. This we were readily able to
do, although he had grown a gray
beard and looked a bit thinner. His
wife and step-son were present in
court and Hallen on the stand denied
absolutely that he had ever seen them
before.

Hallen denied having ever been in
Florida. The clergyman from Mel-
bourne, Fla., who married him there
to Mrs. Brush, who was his wife in
Honolulu, was put on the stand and
identified him absolutely. He denied
having ever been in Vermont. A lady
of Vermont was produced by the pro-
secution who testified that she had en-
tertained Mr. and Mrs. Hayne at din-
ner and that the defendant was that
man. He denied having ever been in
Osage, Iowa, and two witnesses iden-
tified Hallen as Hayne, whom they had
known in Osage.

Then he denied absolutely that he
had ever been in Honolulu. Allan Judd
and William Rawlins were then called
to the stand and identified him posi-
tively as Hayne.

The production of witnesses from
all parts of the United States was dra-
matic and there were many interesting
moments.

Hallen conducted his own defense,
and the old adage that "the lawyer
who is his own lawyer has a fool for a
client" never was more forcibly illu-
strated. He was assisted by two
lawyers, Lansing and Marshall.

A sensation was caused when Hallen
in his cross examination of Mr. Rawl-
ins said "Where did you first see this
man you call Hayne?" Mr. Rawlins re-
plied "I saw YOU first when you de-
livered a lecture before the students of
Oahu college, where I was studying in
1894, on 'Success in Business Life.'"
The irony of fate was plainly apparent.
Hallen repeated the words "Oahu Col-
lege" after Mr. Rawlins and showed by
his pronunciation of them that he was
not saying them for the first time.

Hallen produced several photographs
of the alleged being Hayne, to show
that he was not Hayne, but neverthe-
less all the witnesses said that they
recognized the likenesses as Hallen's.
One of the photographs produced by
Hallen (who had said that he had never
been in Honolulu) was of Hayne in a
duck suit and the name of the photo-
grapher "J. J. Williams, Honolulu" was
stamped on the bottom. No attempt
was made to show how it had been ob-
tained by Hallen, who submitted it in
evidence, greatly to the delight of the
prosecuting attorney.

Hallen's manner on the stand was
consistent with his character. He re-
fused to answer any question by "yes"
or "no," unless compelled to by the
Judge, and he did all in his power to
irritate and anger Mr. Osborne. This
had a perceptible effect on the jury.
Many incidents occurred which were
very interesting, but which had better
be omitted here.

Mr. Paul Neumann arrived from
Washington after the case had been
closed by the prosecution, but the
Judge allowed him to take the stand

RUDOLPH ACCUSED OF FRAUD OUT IN MANILA

In advertising columns of this
paper are published two rather
unusual advertisements.

In express words the Hawaiian
Commercial & Sugar Company re-
pudiates a deed from the Ha-
waiian Commercial & Sugar Co.
to the Maui Railroad & Steam-
ship Co., dated February 26th,
1898; and also an assignment of
lease dated March 5th, 1898, from
the Hawaiian Commercial &
Sugar Co. to Royal D. Mead.
Back of these advertisements
there is a story, the rough out-
line of which is as follows:

Early in 1898 the Hawaiian
Commercial & Sugar Co. and the
Kahului Railroad Co. became in-
volved in various disputes, which
culminated in a series of law
suits.

For the purpose, it is under-
stood, of better handling the
fight against the Kahului Co., the Hawaiian Commercial Co.,
which was then controlled by the younger Spreckels boys, Rudolf
and Gus, formed a new corporation called the Maui Steamship
& Railroad Co., and a deed was made to it of the ground belong-
ing to the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co., upon which the
Kahului Railroad and its stations, wharves and warehouses were
located, the Kahului Railroad Co. being simply a tenant on land
belonging to the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.

The Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. also agreed to convey
to the Maui Steamship & Railroad Co. all of its railroad plant
throughout its plantation.

The sole consideration for this transfer by the Hawaiian Com-
mercial & Sugar Co. was the receipt by it from the Maui Steam-
ship & Railroad Co. of 500 paid-up shares of the stock of the
Maui Steamship & Railroad Co., the Maui Steamship & Railroad
Co. taking 600 shares for its share of the capital stock.

The Maui Steamship & Railroad Co. consisted practically of
the managing owners of the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.,
and the two companies, instead of the one, proceeded to carry on
the litigation with the Kahului Railroad Co.

Upon the recent deal by which the control of the Hawaiian
Commercial & Sugar Co. passed from the Spreckels boys to H. P.
Baldwin and the Castles, it was supposed by the purchasers that
the Maui Steamship & Railroad Co. branch of the business would
simply be dropped or turned over to the Hawaiian Commercial
& Sugar Co. owners. But the Spreckels boys are taking the stand
that the sale by the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. to the
Maui Steamship & Railroad Co. was a bona fide transaction and
Rudolph Spreckels has now demanded the sum of \$300,000 for the
600 shares controlled by him.

The Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. have promptly met the
situation by repudiating the whole transaction as a fraud upon
the company and are instituting proceedings in San Francisco to
have the conveyance set aside.

The grounds upon which they base their claim are, that Ru-
dolph Spreckels at the time of the deed in question was the Pres-
ident of the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., that he being
such president conveyed property six-tenths of which he values at
\$300,000, to a company in which he himself took a majority of the
stock; that although the total assets of the Maui Steamship &
Railroad Co. consist of the property purchased from the Ha-
waiian Commercial & Sugar Co., the latter received for their own
property nothing but a certificate for less than half the stock of
the Maui Co.; that Rudolf Spreckels as an officer of the Ha-
waiian Commercial & Sugar Co. could not in justice to the stockhold-
ers of that Company make a deed of the Company's property to
himself or to a corporation in which he was the controlling
stockholder, for a nominal consideration.

The object of the notice here advertised is to give notice
of the claim of the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. to all per-
sons that the sale to the Maui Steamship & Railroad Co. was not a
bona fide one and that Rudolf Spreckels and the Maui Steam-
ship & Railroad Co. have no power to sell or deal with the said
property.

and briefly to say that he recognized
Hallen as Hayne. The attempt on the
part of the counsel for the people to
obtain Liliuokalani as a witness failed.

Several copies of Hayne's paper "The
Hawaiian," were produced, but, of
course, Hallen had never seen them,
or known of the existence of such a
publication.

After all the testimony was in Judge
MacMahon allowed Hallen to remove
his beard and moustache, but it did
not change his appearance much. His
large figure, his eye and his peculiar
and heavily-trimmed eyeglasses were
enough to identify him.

The jury found Hallen guilty of for-
gery in the first degree. At his request
on motion the passing of sentence was
deferred and the prisoner was remanded
to the Tombs until December 27th,
when he will move for a new trial. The
maximum penalty is twenty years.

In conclusion I would say that the
witnesses called by the people re-
ceived every courtesy and some of
them incurred no expense by contrib-
uting to the conviction of one of the
greatest of scamps.

A. F. J., Jr.
Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 24, 1898.

To Castle and Cooke Ltd.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 29, 1898.
Dear Sirs:—Centrifugals, quotation
is still 4 1/2 cents for 96. Report says
that the market is dull and prices
nominal. This, of course, is a natural
condition at this season of the year.
Beets are 9-6 per cwt. Granulated is
4.72 cents net.

Yours faithfully,
WELCH & CO.

PARIS EXPOSITION.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—A conference of
the heads of departments of the Paris
Exposition Commission has been called
by Commissioner-General Peck and
will be held this week after all have
reached the city. The conference is
for the purpose of deciding upon the
designs of the several buildings to be
erected by the commission at Paris,
as well as arranging, as far as pos-
sible, the details of the future work
of the several departments.

OUT IN MANILA

An Insurgent Maneuver Forestalls
General Miller.

SPANIARDS GIVE UP TO REBELS

Town and Port of Iloilo—Gen. Merritt
Says Treachery—New
Cabinet Formed.

FORESTALLED.

MANILA, Dec. 29.—The expedition
under Gen. Miller arrived at Iloilo
Tuesday and found the Spaniards had
evacuated the place on Saturday. The
steamer Churruarín transferred the Span-
ish forces to Mindanao.

In accordance with an agreement the
rebels entered the city and trenches on
Monday at noon. They immediately es-
tablished a municipal government.
Guards were placed over foreign prop-
erty. Everything is quiet and orderly.
There was some looting during the
night, but five natives were shot and
this had an exemplary effect. The
only foreign ship in the harbor was
the British cruiser Irene.

GEN. MERRITT.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Maj. Gen. Wes-
ley Merritt, who is spending the holi-
days in this city, was very much sur-
prised to hear of the surrender of Iloilo
by Gen. Rios to the insurgents. Gen.
Merritt believes the surrender may
have been an intentional move on the
part of the Spaniards, designed to
make it difficult for us to maintain con-
trol of the Philippine Islands.

"The idea the insurgents have is that
the more territory they can assert that
they hold the better their claim to the
right of independence when the time
comes for them to treat with the
United States regarding the mode of
government."

BRITISHER'S VIEW.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—A correspondent
of the Globe, writing from Hongkong
on November 26, says:

"It will be a great misfortune, if,
through hasty action or ignorance of
the actual state of affairs, the Filipino
natives rise against the Americans.
Hitherto, although the Americans have
often given great provocation, the
Filipinos have shown great forbear-
ance and a strong dislike to come to
blows. They do not want to fight, and
if the Americans only meet them half
way all will go well. There is much
to be gained by a just, statesmanlike
settlement with the natives, while
there will undoubtedly be great losses
through a continuance of arbitrary
treatment. The just aspirations of the
people ought to be taken into consid-
eration, and I believe they would be if
only the proper men are sent out by
the President to settle the question of
the future government of the Islands
on the spot, after proper deliberation
and very careful investigation. Such
a commission would discover that the
Filipino leaders have been loyal to the
Americans."

FROM DEWEY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—A dispatch to
the Herald from Manila says:
Admiral Dewey considers it abso-
lutely necessary that a first class
statesman be sent to Manila to thor-
oughly investigate the situation here
and to ascertain the aspirations of the
Filipino Republicans. He further states
that the United States must accept the
responsibilities in the Philippines
which have been acquired by conquest.
If the Americans should shrink this
duty they would put themselves back
200 years in the world's history.

NEW CABINET.

MANILA, Dec. 29.—A new Filipino
Cabinet has been formed.

The present temporary Cabinet,
which will exercise power pending the
elections, is very anti-American. It
allows of no American co-operation
whatever, and wants to declare a free
Republic and to consider Americans
as aliens.

It is willing to grant liberal com-
mercial treaties, with a monopoly of the
mines and railways, and to repay the
expenses of the American occupation
of Manila.

Thomas Square.

There was an unusually large crowd
in attendance at the Thomas Square
band concert last evening. The stand
was brilliantly illuminated with acety-
lene gas, furnished by the Oceanic Gas
& Electric Co. The acetylene light is a
white, steady flame, and was highly
spoken of by those in attendance at
the concert.

The audience was enthusiastic and
Capt. Berger added a number of selec-
tions to the program in response to the
applause received. With grounds and
stand well lighted as last night,
Thomas Square would become a popu-
lar concert park.

An Anniversary.

It was this date, of a Sunday even-
ing, that the insurrection of 1895 be-
gan. Chas. L. Carter was shot at the
Bertelmann house and died early in

the morning of the 7th. Holl, police-
man, was seriously wounded at Bertel-
mann's on the night of the 6th, when
Mr. Carter was shot. The National
Guard was called out and was in ser-
vice for eleven days.

Circuit Court.

The case of Kualaka vs. S. Andrews
will be heard today. A stipulation re-
garding evidence has been agreed to
by both parties to the suit.

A petition for a writ of mandamus
for the purpose of securing Hawaiian
registry for the ship Star of Italy re-
ceived a similar answer yesterday to
that summarized in this paper regard-
ing the ship Willcott.

Plaintiff in suit of A. B. Lobenstein
vs. W. H. Shipman gave notice yester-
day that he would today move that
argument be heard on defendant's de-
murrer to plaintiff's amended bill for
specific performance.

Bill of costs and judgment in the
case of Bowler vs. Luse et al., is al-
lowed in the sum of \$210.80.

OAHU LODGE.

Installation of the Officers for
the Year 1899.

Pythian Castle hall, on Fort street,
was occupied again last evening for
Lodge installation ceremonies. This
time it was Oahu Lodge No. 1, the
senior Pythian organization of the
Islands. H. E. Wally, Deputy Supreme
Chancellor, placed the new officers in
the positions to which they had been
chosen. This is the Oahu roster for
1899:

C. C.—Geo. E. Ward.
V. C.—Bro. Erickson.
Prelate—Dr. St. Clair.
M. of W.—Bro. Becker.
K. of R. and S.—Bro. Kilbey.
M. of E.—Bro. Dall.
M. at A.—Bro. McCready.
I. G.—Bro. Doak.
O. G.—Bro. Wolters.
Trustee—Bro. McLean.

After the officers had been installed
there was held in the large ante-room a
pleasant social. An incident of the
evening was a presentation on behalf
of Oahu Lodge to J. F. Eckhardt, the
retiring representative in these islands
of the Supreme Chancellor of the Ord-
er. This enthusiastic Pythian was
handed by Geo. L. Dall, P. C., a heavy
and beautiful piece of jewelry in the
form of several symbols of the Order.
Very earnest speeches were made. Af-
ter refreshments had been taken there
were remarks with Chancellor Ward
presiding. Among those who spoke
were the newly elected officers of Oahu
and several of the visitors from Mys-
tic Lodge, including A. E. Murphy, P.
C., H. E. Wally, C. H. Bellina.

OFFICERS ENTERTAINED.

Ward Room Men of Etna Given
a Luau.

A luau was given by Mr. and Mrs.
R. W. Wilcox, Wednesday evening.

The guests of honor were officers of
the Italian cruiser Etna, most of
whom were present. The feast was
an enjoyable one, merry making con-
tinuing until far into the night. Fol-
lowing the luau, dancing was indulged
in. The music was furnished by na-
tive players. Among those present
were Prince David Kawananakoa, Mrs.
Irene Brown, Mrs. Geo. Beekley, Mrs.
Bennet, Mrs. Cliff of California, Mr.
and Mrs. Dow, Mr. and Mrs. John
Colburn, Mr. and Mrs. E. Boyd, Mr.
and Mrs. R. Boyd, Mrs. Achuck, Mr.
and Mrs. J. Olds, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Wm.
Peterson, Miss Lilla Auld, Miss Arm-
strong of Oakland, Miss Clush of Seat-
tle, Miss Emma Davison, Miss Kamal-
opili, Mr. Blaisdell, Mr. Charles Wil-
cox, Mr. Correa, and others, tourists
and residents of Honolulu.

SENATOR MORRILL.

WASHINGTON, December 28.—Jus-
tin S. Morrill, the senior United States
Senator from Vermont, died at 1:20
o'clock this morning. In the eighty-
ninth year of his age, after an illness
of less than a week.

In the death of Senator Morrill the
Senate lost its senior member in point
of service, and its oldest. He had
served continuously in the Senate for
more than thirty-one years, and he
was 88 years of age on the 14th of
April last. With the single exception
of Galusha Grow of the House of Rep-
resentatives, he was the only man in
Congress whose Congressional career
began prior to the beginning of the
Civil War, and he had the honor over
Grow in that his Congressional service
had been continuous, covering in the
Senate and the House combined forty-
four years.

Wm. G. Irwin has purchased a lot
for a residence site in San Francisco
and will have a mansion in a fashion-
able quarter. He paid \$100,000 for the
land. The Irwins will spend about
half their time in San Francisco here-
after.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1899.

ADVERSE LEGISLATION.

The Louisiana Planter publishes an elaborate article, written by Mr. Henry A. Brown, the sugar statistician, on "The Effect of Annexation upon the Sugar Industries of the United States."

The point he makes, in order to show how this home industry can be protected is that Congress has the right, and will exercise it, to levy export duties on sugar from Hawaii to the Mainland, and it will levy the same duties on the sugars exported from Cuba and the Philippines. This right he bases on Article 4, Section 3 of the Constitution, which provides that "Congress shall have the power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory or other property belonging to the United States."

Under this provision he claims that Congress can discriminate against Hawaii and Cuba.

This opinion may give comfort to the cane and beet root sugar producers of the Mainland. But under several decisions of the Supreme Court, his opinion does not seem to be a sound one.

Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines have not been lawfully annexed. At present they are held by a military tenure, the nature and force of which is indefinite. In order to keep the Constitution out of these conquered lands, Congress may and, we strongly suspect will, devise some practicable scheme.

But Hawaii is legally annexed. No discrimination can be made against her, because she is now an integral part of the national domain. Discrimination against her can be made only on some principle of constitutional law. If there is a principle which permits it, the territories of Alaska and New Mexico and Arizona may be also discriminated against.

It is possible, but highly improbable that Congress will take any hostile action against our sugar interests. The cane and the sugar beet men on the Mainland are not as yet powerful enough to strike a direct blow against this interest. Their efforts will be made in the direction of crippling our labor supply from Japan. The Republican party left our great interest out in the cold under the McKinley tariff, and if the "Republican" farmers are persuaded to believe that our industry hurts the American laboring man, they may call for hostile legislation.

The American mechanics believe in protecting labor, but it must be white labor only. Although the negro is a man and brother and a citizen under the law he is not allowed as a rule to get any standing in the labor unions, because his labor is regarded as cheap. Governor Tanner of Illinois is backed up by the workmen, when he refuses, with the threat of galling guns, to permit colored American citizens to enter the State of Illinois and work for hire.

The spring freshets of expansion are breaking up the solid ice of traditions and old opinions. Some of these blocks of ice may be carried down the stream and out to sea. We shall hope, with confidence, not to be floated off one of them and then be floated off into a sea of trouble.

FINNEGAN'S DOG.

To the charge made by Mr. Sewall's organ and political friends against President Dole, that his action regarding neutrality in May last was "cowardly," "dishonorable," and "treasonable," the Advertiser replied by setting forth a brief written record on the subject. It was this:

April 14, 1898. Eleven days before Congress declared war, President Dole wrote to Mr. Hatch in Washington saying he "would be pleased to receive suggestions from the Washington Government in regard to our attitude towards the United States and Spain in the event of war."

April 20th. Seven days before news of actual war, President Dole again wrote to Mr. Hatch, saying, he "on behalf of the Hawaiian Government, would be glad to aid the United States in some way."

May 7th. News was received of the declaration of war.

May 8th. The Government prepared a telegram, assuring the Washington Government of its readiness to abandon neutrality, which telegram and letter explaining it, were forwarded by the first departing steamer. This was done without waiting to receive any reply from the Washington Government.

President Dole's action, re-stated according to the written record was this: To Mr. Hatch: 1st. Find out what the Washington Government wishes us to do 2nd. We would like to help the Washington Government. 3rd. We have acted without waiting for a reply. Mr. Sewall's organ has now occupied seven columns of space in order to

show that really and truly, and confidentially those words do not mean what they say, and if you will only interpret them by using Mr. Sewall's cipher they really mean "cowardice," "treason," and "dishonor." While the record of Mr. Dole's Government shows a singular promptness, and desire to aid the United States, the seven columns of the Organ are devoted to show that the record is really and only a sham, and President Dole's cowardice was actually monumental.

The readers of the Advertiser will, we hope, not entertain the idea that it proposes to discuss seriously such an issue. The only reply it makes is that of the simple record. As President McKinley has cordially approved of that singularly prompt record, any personal friends of President Dole may be assured that in Washington, that record will be quite sufficient evidence of his extraordinarily prompt action in the neutrality matter.

This attempt to make out a case of cowardice and timidity against President Dole recalls the case of Finnegans dog. It makes the best reply to Mr. Sewall's seven column "historical" sketch.

Finnegan had a quiet, medium sized dog, which, on being nagged one day, flew at and bit the leg of Finnegans neighbor McFadden. Thereupon McFadden got Finnegan indicted for keeping a vicious brute. On the trial Finnegan's lawyer set up as one defense, that the bite on McFadden's leg was only an imaginary bite, but his main defense was that the dog was cowardly and timid, and never bit any one, and couldn't bite any one.

The case was bitterly contested, and Finnegan's dog was brought into court and exhibited to the jury and went to sleep behind the lawyer's chair. Finnegan's lawyer made a three hour speech to the jury, and tried to convince it that the bite was only imaginary, and the doctor who testified that it was a bite was a liar, and that the dog was the most cowardly and timid beast.

In closing his three hours' argument he raised his hands wildly and shouted: "Gentlemen of the jury, you don't know the cowardice of this dog. You may straddle a comet, and ride through the universe and inspect every dog that is smelling around in the sixty thousand planets and stars in the firmament of heaven, and you couldn't find a more timid brute than this. I appeal to the God of Justice!" As he uttered these words he stepped back, and accidentally trod upon the dog's tail. The dog instantly locked his jaws in the calf of the lawyer's leg. While Finnegan and the Sheriff tried to pull him off and the lawyer growled, the judge smiled and the foreman of the jury rose and said: "Your honor, this jury reckons that it don't want no more highfalutin talk about that dog's cowardice."

With the brief, sharp, incisive record of President Dole's action on neutrality in view, "the jury don't want no more highfalutin talk" in seven columns to show "cowardice" and "treason."

A WISE PRESIDENT.

At a dinner of the Grant Post, at the Montauk Club in Brooklyn, Dr. Strobbridge paid this tribute to President McKinley:

"Surely, it is not cant or affectation to suppose that the man who from his desk in the White House has quietly, firmly and prudently directed the affairs, is a visible and faithful expression of the good will of heaven toward us. When we consider how great havoc might have been wrought by mistaken or hasty leadership, we must regard it a matter of especial gratitude that we have been able to rely with assurance upon a man wise without ostentation, patient and yet alert, aggressive yet self-contained, energetic without excitement, courteous, courageous, correct, with the eye of a patriot and the will of a conqueror. He stands before us so commanding, so splendid that the shafts of criticism aimed against him fall at his feet in bouquets of admiration. And today, in the esteem of the world and the affection of his countrymen, the highest seat is occupied by our President, William McKinley."

As the difficulties of governing the inhabitants of Cuba become more apparent, the President's wisdom in refusing to recognize the independence of the Cuban Government, before the war, becomes more conspicuous. Pressed and worried by the Senate to give that elusive Government standing, he alone stood steadfast and never yielded. Why Senators qualified and able to make correct judgments in political affairs should have persistently urged a course that seemed then to many to be unwise, and it is now evident would have been most unfortunate, can only be explained on the theory that in executive matters one head is better than many.

Those City of Columbia sailors certainly have "Great Expectations." The life of the Jack Tar is not a brilliantly happy or quiet existence under ordinary circumstances, but when he signs in August and is promised pay January 16 of the next year with the reservation that a crippled steamer of large size will be sold at auction in Honolulu for \$23,000, life seems to have its cruelties as well as its kindness.

KID'S THEORY ABOUT THE TROPICS.

One of the most valuable and timely books of the last year was Benjamin Kidd's—"Control of the Tropics."

It presents an entirely new aspect of the relations of the nations occupying the temperate zones with those occupying the tropics. The author is an Englishman and is employed in the India service. It is his opinion that the United States must now look to a world wide trade, and that it cannot remain indifferent to the condition of the countries, especially the tropical ones, with which it must establish close trade relations.

Mr. Kidd was recently asked by the editor of the Atlantic Monthly, what attitude the United States should take towards the formation of colonies, keeping in view the principles of self government that underlie American institutions. Mr. Kidd says the Americans must answer that question themselves. But he reiterates what he has clearly said in his book that the tropical possessions of the United States cannot be colonies, because the inhabitants of the United States cannot emigrate to and live in the tropics. He insists that "the white man can never be acclimatized in the tropics," and, consequently, the inhabitants of the tropical possessions must continue to be their natural inhabitants. The possessions, he claims, must be governed by the United States, as a trustee for civilization. If it is urged that such a government will be an abandonment of the principles of self government, he replies, "What of it? What nation is consistent in its creed and practice?"

His proposition regarding the acclimatization of the white race in the tropics is one founded on fact. He knows, as well as every man knows, who has considered the matter that the possibilities of the white man in the tropics are entirely unknown. He knows of no case where any colony of white men have made any rational attempt to colonize in the tropics, excepting perhaps in Queensland. As a trader or adventurer the white man has settled in the tropics, but he has invariably attempted to surround himself with the customs and usages, especially the bad ones, of the northern races. There has been no reason why the farmers of the temperate zone should settle in the tropics. The intelligent farmer has invariably made a fair living at home, and as a rule, lived in comfort, and obtained the advantages of civilization. Even in these islands during over 70 years of close commercial intercourse, less than 2,000 American settlers out of 70,000,000 of people have settled here—hardly the population of a small village. The tropics as a source of wealth for the agricultural immigrant cannot be compared with the temperate zones until there has been an opening up of lands, and the establishment of good government. Even then we doubt if it can be shown that there is more profit in the banana, coffee, pineapple and other industries than there is in the raising of wheat, corn, vegetables, fruit, hay and cotton.

The great danger in attempting to colonize the tropics is that the idea prevails in the temperate regions that men can live without work where there is no frost. The only advantage which the lazy man finds in the tropics is in the "emancipation from clothing." But the northern farmer who buys a suit once in three years, does not find the cost a heavy burden.

Accurate knowledge of the conditions of the several parts of the world will show, in the long run, that, under proper economic laws, the struggle for existence is about the same everywhere.

The problem of acclimatizing the white man in the tropics may, after all, be only a speculative one. There will be room enough for him in the temperate zones for centuries to come. In the United States the white man stands in mortal fear of the yellow man, unless he can make a tool of him, so he may conclude finally to let the yellow man dominate socially in the tropics of the Pacific, and decline any general experiment of national acclimatization.

FORMOSA AND PHILIPPINES.

The American military commanders are facing the same troubles in the Philippines that Japan has faced in Formosa during the last three years. The Chinese-Japanese war was simply a walk-over, as the Spanish war has been with us. But the government of the conquered island of Formosa has been a most vexatious problem for the Japanese statesmen. The refusal of the inhabitants to submit to Japanese will keep a large army in the field, and involves enormous expense. Whether the Japanese commanders are equal to the emergencies of the situation does not yet appear.

The condition of affairs in Formosa is similar to that in the Philippines, with this exception, that the executive faculties of the American branch of the Anglo-Saxon will now be put to the test. The whole nation is now on its mettle. It proposes to establish order in the Philippines and it will do so. Men and ships and money will be furnished.

Expansion or no expansion, it is the recognized duty of the nation to create a better political state than the Spaniards have done. Europe looks on, and is disposed to sneer at the Americans who have taken up a new line of business. England knows that any improvement in the condition of the Philippines will in one way or another help British trade.

USE THE "WANT" COLUMN.

The Advertiser has now been waiting patiently for several weeks to secure from the Organ of the Only Candidate's ticket, the roll call of "the men in the ranks," who in May last "demanded," as it says, that the Executive of Hawaii should promptly abandon neutrality, and declare war against Spain. The Advertiser has expected to see the list of those who kissed their wives good-bye, and calmly seated themselves in a row, in that dreadful hour, and waited in turn to be offered, as Mr. Sewall said on annexation day upon "the altar of devotion."

So far even Senator McCandless has presented no certificate of his heavy pounding at the closed door of the Executive Chamber, with the sledge hammer of patriotism, shouting to the "timid" Cabinet: "Down with neutrality! War with Spain!" At this time he was more profitably engaged in pounding at the doors of the Board of Health, shouting: "Down with junketing trips!"

Some action must now be taken to inscribe on the imperishable roll of fame, the names of "the men in the ranks," who "forced Dole to act" in May last. The "stand as we are" men are not wanted, but the men who did the "forcing"—the men who openly volunteered to be roasted, or cooked in any other way, upon Mr. Sewall's "altar of devotion."

There is a mysterious backwardness, a suspicious modesty in the failure to present these names to be recorded on the illuminated scroll of fame. Let the Organ advertise for them under its "wants" column.

Thirty years ago, this advertisement appeared in a great London daily: "Wanted—A Christian young man who has lost the use of his legs through sitting down on wet grass, requests the lady who gave him sixpence in Hyde Park to send him her address. O. T. — office."

A slight modification of this form of obtaining information may be used by the Organ in its "wants" column: "Wanted—A Candidate whose patriotic legs have become emaciated by sitting down on the wet grass of Dole's cowardice, asks those men in the ranks who forced Dole to act in the neutrality matter to send him their names at once. Those who would have forced him to act, if they had not been sick also send in names. Those who are not quite clear about what they did do also send in statements which can be "doctored." Any graphophones that repeat "forcing" language used in private thankfully received, and may be ante-dated. Suitable rewards will be made on the distribution of the offices. Address O. C. Care of The Organ."

This suggestion is made by the Advertiser solely in the interests of historical truth. This is not the hour for lagging modesty. The statement that President Dole was "forced to act," by the men in the ranks "was a great historical" event and their names must not be consigned to the waste basket of Oblivion.

Awake then men in the ranks! Take from the extra-territorial hand of the Only Candidate your certificates of a blessed immortality! See that the altar of devotion is plainly printed on the certificates in the upper right hand corner!

Sewall Republican:—"We want the Republican platform here, but can't it be shortened up a little on home rule?" Friend:—"Yes. Give it the dog remedy; cut off its tail behind its ears."

THE PASSING HOUR.

It must be admitted that it is a real Greater Harbor that is required here now.

The 1899 crop of new school houses for the Islands promises to be very large.

A genuine curiosity from Manila would be a letter from a man who did not undertake to look into the future.

In the death of Senator Justin H. Morrill, his country loses a useful man who came direct from the common people.

When Washington becomes the national capital of this territory, with all data of the Islands on file there, fairly

Terrible Pains

In the Stomach—Breadful Headaches—Face and Neck Covered With Boils—Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla—Skin is Now Clear.

"I was covered with boils all over my face and neck. I had dreadful headaches and pains in my stomach. I took medicines, but was not much benefited, and I procured six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking the first bottle I could see an improvement. When I had taken a few more bottles the boils had all gone, my skin was clear, my appetite returned, and my health was entirely restored. I am thankful I ever found such a blood purifier as Hood's Sarsaparilla. I paid out a good deal of money for useless medicines before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." W. F. BUCKWORTH, Hurlock, Maryland.

If you decide to try Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Be sure to get Hood's. Price \$1.50 per bottle. 60c per bottle.

Hood's Pills

are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

tales concerning the group will either multiply in number or become fewer, just as subjects for the scribes are plentiful or scarce.

There is put forth the platform of the American Sabbath Observance Society. It has not a word about Sunday band concerts.

The scientific explanation of the aggravating behavior of boys of 14 and 15, given on another page, will comfort to some degree a good many people. The scientists could further enlighten by pursuing the investigation to advanced stages.

Here's hoping that the earthquake trap set by Professors Alexander and Hooper will catch all the tremblers visiting Oahu.

The people in Honolulu who had the pleasure of meeting General Miller are confident that he will acquit himself correctly at Hilo.

That German warship Irene, in Philippine waters, seems to have the habit of being right in view when the forces of the United States are operating.

This community, as well as the promoters of the entertainment should be proud of the financial success of the Hawaiian concert for Hawaiian benefits.

Julien D. Hayne ought to be able to talk his way out of prison somehow. Julien D. would make an able second to Aguinaldo in dealing with the Americans.

The Annexation of the Cosgrove portraits of Lincoln and Grant by Honolulu is a happy acquirement. Now for lectures on the lives of these great Americans.

Perhaps Collingey was lured from the straight and narrow path while here. Or perhaps he met a few coffee boomers and thought that one good lie deserved another.

General Merritt is a fine honeymoon figure to be accusing anybody of treachery. The old fighter cannot forget his calling even in the preface of a matrimonial career.

Admiral Dewey send back to headquarters a requisition for "One Statesman." If the request had in its transmission been delayed at Honolulu there would have been a saving of time.

Even with Mabel Clare Craft's effort at hand it is clear that the great book on Hawaii is yet to be produced. This suggests that perhaps it is impossible to portray Hawaii in a single volume.

There will be awaited with interest the reports from Manila on the observance of the Christmas and New Year festivals by the American soldiers so far from home at a season that has memories so closely allied to the home thought.

Who can say that authors are impractical people when Geo. H. de la Vergne includes in the preface to his book of sketches and poems on Hawaii, proper notice to intending emigrants on the Mainland?

The decision of the Rev. Wm. M. Kincaid to give a series of Sunday evening lectures at the Central Union Church will, it is believed, add much to the pleasure of especially young men of the community.

Honolulu has almost an Institutional Church in its admirable Y. M. C. A. It may be remarked, in this connection, that the Y. M. C. A. needs a few dollars just now. There has been extraordinary draft on the current expense fund by entertainment of troops on board the American transports en route to Manila.

There has been selected for this paper and is published today what is regarded as the best brief review of the passing century. The epitome is worthy close study. It will give the investigator and the observer, as well as the average man, some idea of how crude civilized life has been after all.

One American officer has put in a good word for the Philippines. Gen. Whittier, who was here with Gen. Merritt, says that the natives of the new-

ly-acquired islands only desire to be left alone. The fact is, of course, that they are too great a dormant power to secure immunity.

News of a shortage of 350,000 tons in the sugar crop of Germany, together with the paper of Dr. H. W. Wiley given this morning should draw smiles of satisfaction on the faces of local people strong in the plantation interest.

It is reported from "The City" that the confidence men and highbinders who opposed the election of R. Porter Ashie to the State Senate are still after his scalp. The peculiar point is made by the nasty people who wish to annoy that Mr. Ashie was not a resident of the district from which he was chosen by the crushing majority of twenty-two votes.

Senator Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, who made one of the best of the expansion speeches heard at Washington, suggests that a Commission be selected by the President to visit the Philippines and report and recommend. The Senator declares that the Commission should have no members from Congress. Senator Teller was expected to figure as an obstructionist when the treaty came up for consideration, but he has adopted new methods of reaching results since the fiasco of the silver bolters from the Republican National Convention.

When the House at Washington passed that bill extending the American tariff system to these islands, Mr. Moody, of Massachusetts, moved an amendment requiring that the service be governed by civil service rules. He was informed that the act contemplated this. It is believed that this section of the act will meet with little or no opposition in the Senate, where it will be taken up after the holidays. Mr. Dingley called up the bill in the House and presumably on information, urged immediate action "for the protection of the revenue, which are threatened by great importations into Hawaii for future transshipment into the United States." The importers here, according to their written testimony, plead not guilty to Mr. Dingley's indictment.

Photos At Night.

At his studio last evening Frank Davey, the photographer, undertook the experiment of making pictures by the new Washington light. There were two sittings in about five minutes and the negatives were good ones. A print was made and a finished picture shown. Mr. Davey believes, from the experience of last evening, that with the Washington light he will be able to give night sittings at any time. The lamp for the work was placed by Mr. Almy, who brought the new light to the country.

Captain Messer.

As the result of the investigation of Major Edward Field, Second Artillery, acting inspector-general, into the troubles of the home voyage of the Scandia, Captain Nat T. Messer, commissary on board the transport, was relieved from duty. It is reported that Captain Messer was granted a two months' leave of absence.

Sunday School Union.

The Sunday School union of Honolulu will hold a meeting this afternoon at the Y. M. C. A. Hall. Beginning at 4:30, the following subjects will be considered:

Historical and geographical study introduced by Mr. Leadingham. The Central Truth, Rev. Mr. Soares. Primary Teachers' treatment, Miss Hopper. Blackboard Illustration, Mr. Hiltz. Illustration by Story, Mrs. Weedon. Review, Mr. French. The special subject for discussion, introduced by Mrs. Whitney, will be "A Good Use of Lesson Helps."

RAILS FOR RUSSIA.

WASHINGTON, December 24.—Embassador Hitchcock at St. Petersburg cabled the Secretary of State today that he has been officially notified that a contract for 80,000 tons of rails for the Eastern Chinese Railroad has been awarded to the Pennsylvania and Maryland Company.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd., HONOLULU.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co. The Wai'alea Agricultural Co., Ltd. The Kohala Sugar Co. The Wai'alea Sugar Mill Co. The Koloa Agricultural Co. The Onomea Sugar Co. The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo. The Standard Oil Co. The Geo. F. Blake Steam Pumps. Weston's Centrifugals. The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston. The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn. The Alliance Assurance Co., of London.

IT GOES TO OAHU

Veteran College to Have Earthquake Observatory.

PROVIDES BUILDING AND SITE

Arranged By Profs. Alexander and Hosmer—Plan to Record Artesian Movement.

Prof. W. D. Alexander and Prof. F. A. Hosmer, the latter of Punahou, or Oahu College, had a conference yesterday on the proposal to have here a station for the recording of earthquake observations. The Advertiser had it yesterday morning that the necessary instruments were to be provided gratis from a friend in England. Prof. Hosmer made a tender for the station as an annex of his college, and Prof. Alexander agrees to this. There is at the college a building that can be used and this structure will be moved to a site some distance from the road. Here will be set up both the seismometer and the seismograph—the responding and recording instruments. Prof. Hosmer and faculty at Punahou are pleased to thus extend the work of the institution. Punahou is now in touch with great educational establishments abroad and this new station will make another bond on foreign interest in the pioneer college of the Islands.

A former tenant of Punahou lands moved away a few months ago and somehow left an artesian well. As the water is not needed by the college or required by any one in the neighborhood, the well will not be used. This condition of affairs developed still another institution benefit idea with Prof. Hosmer and Ingalls. The rise and fall (ebb and flow?) of the well will be noted and carefully recorded, with minute attention. A suitable instrument, gauged to a fine delicacy has been procured and will be placed at once. It has often been stated here that the artesian supply had a marked variation and that it was materially influenced by the rains or absence or lack of moisture fall. Whatever is to be learned in this channel will now be ascertained by competent men and the knowledge will be placed at the disposal of all. Prof. Ingalls has consented to act as observer. It can readily be seen that some valuable data will be secured.

WANT THE FLAG.

Effort of Ships' Owners to Secure Registry Here.

An application for a writ of mandamus against Collector General of Customs McStocker was issued December 29th, 1898, to bring the bark Willcott under Hawaiian registry.

On January 3rd H. E. Cooper, who appeared for respondent, moved that the writ be made more specific, so that a proper answer could be filed. The Court granted the motion and ordered the writ to be amended. In his answer to the writ Collector General McStocker alleges that he has "been directed by his superior officer, the Minister of Finance, to refuse to proceed to the registration of the vessel, and that the Minister of Foreign Affairs has informed him that he will decline to inquire of the Representative of Great Britain whether any legal impediment exists to the registry of the vessel and without such information the bark cannot be registered. In further answer, the respondent claims that since August 12, 1898, he has possessed no power or authority to register a vessel as a Hawaiian vessel in that the laws of the Republic of Hawaii heretofore existing respecting the registration of vessels became inconsistent with the Joint Resolution of the United States of America annexing the Hawaiian Islands.

Similar petition, motion and answer are on file in the matter of Lincoln D. Spencer, who desires a registry for the ship Euterpe, now lying in Honolulu harbor.

A Hilo Murder Case.

Interest in the Hilo term of Circuit Court opening today centers in the trial of two Chinese plantation hands accused of the murder a few months ago of Duguid, a luna. The man was hacked with hoes and beaten with clubs and stones. The prisoners have at one time told a story of being assaulted by Duguid. The tragedy depriving the young Scotman of his life had preceded it a peculiar incident. The man had come over from Maui to Hawaii, looking for employment and had failed to secure a billet. He decided to leave Hilo, visit Honolulu and then return to his native land. His baggage was on the outgoing steamer when he was offered a situation and

accepted the same. He had been in the place three weeks but a short time when he was considered in a hotel's master.

For Extra Officers

There was a fashionable afternoon party at Aiehae, the Waikiki home of Governor Clegg and Princess Kaiulani, yesterday afternoon. The host and hostess were Italian Consul Schaefer, the Dean of the corps and Mrs. Schaefer. The reception was in honor of the officers of the Italian cruiser *Etnea*, which has several days been in port. Nearly all of the officers were present in their handsome uniforms and make a striking array of representatives of the navy of their country. A couple of hundred society people were bidden to the affair and most of them responded. The Governmental delegation was headed by President Dole.

ONE MORE BOOK

This Time a Volume of Island Sketches

Literary Venture of Geo. H. de la Vergne—Tales and Sonnets—Diamond Head.

Wall Nichols Co. are the selling agents for "Hawaiian Sketches by Geo. H. de la Vergne," price seventy-five cents. There are cloth covers and 108 pages on a heavy, finished paper. This is the table of contents:

Our trip to the volcano. Mauna Kea (poem). The Ghost of the Heiau. Haleakala (sonnet). The legend of Haleakala. The Southern Cross (Sonnets). A Saunter Through Honolulu. Leahi, Diamond Head (sonnet). The Trade and the South Wind. Sun Shee. Manuel Souza. The Royal Palm and the Alien Palm.

The publication is modestly dedicated with the date, Oakland, Calif., November, 1898. It is published by the H. S. Crocker Company, of San Francisco. Mr. de la Vergne has long been known as a writer of promise and this work will add to his reputation. In some of the poetry there is the ring of literature and the stories are clever compositions. Here is the sonnet on Leahi, which is one of the best things in the book:

As lies the Sphinx upon old Egypt's sand
In silence deep while slow the years unfold;
E'en so thou watchest where the waters hold
Their sway—the waves slow marching on the land
Till lines of foam are stretched along the strand.
Thou seest with a glance assured and bold,
The secret sea beneath thy feet unrolled;
While spirits of the deep thou dost command,
Or crouchest like the lion of the seas
Though years have changed thy fiery heart to stone.
Below the plain is filled with tropic trees,
While from the flowering shrubs and plants is blown
A heavy fragrance on the languid breeze;
Yet 'mid the beauty, thou art stern, alone.

Eczema, scald head, bites, itchiness of the skin of any sort, instantly and permanently cured. Doan's Ointment. At any chemist's. 50 cents.

AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

Prince of Wales Is Now Interested in the Danger.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Prince of Wales presided at a private meeting at Marlborough House today, convened by him to promote a war against tuberculosis. The Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Rosebery and a number of noted scientists and physicians spoke of the urgent necessity of educating the people in the means of preventing consumption and checking the spread of tuberculosis diseases among cattle.

Special stress was laid upon the importance of erecting open-air sanitariums. The Prince of Wales, who has promised his heartiest support to the movement, said Great Britain ought to follow the good example set before her in the United States, Germany and elsewhere in the effort to stamp out the disease. He mentioned the fact that the Queen had ordered the destruction of thirty-six of her dairy cows, which had been found to have tuberculosis. It was an example, he urged, such as the farmers ought to follow.

Anticipation.

"Roosevelt is all right. He'll make a good governor." "I think so. I look for charges of ingratitude in January." —Harper's Weekly.

"I take pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy to all who suffer from pains in the stomach," says Mr. Milt McKinley, editor of the Rawson (Ohio) Herald. "Until I used this remedy it was, at times, impossible for me to be in my office, owing to attacks lasting from one to two days. By taking it as soon as the first symptoms of the attack are felt, I no longer suffer this unpleasant sickness." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

ISLAND PROGRESS

Resume of Bradstreet's an Island Business.

CERTAINTY SINCE JULY 4, 1894

Internal Improvements—The Railways—Coming of Coffee—Sugar the Industry.

To the Editor of Bradstreet's.

Sir:—The history of the business, as distinct from the political side, of the Hawaiian Islands for the past three or four years has been one of quiet, peaceful and orderly material progress, along lines having for their object the development of the many natural advantages possessed by those islands, tempered, of course, by their necessarily isolated geographical position. While the situation in 1893 and early in 1894 was unfavorably affected by the uncertainties growing out of the anomalous position held by the Islands, the course of events since July 4, 1894, when the Republican form of government was proclaimed, has given comfort to those who, confident of the richness of the Islands, have looked for safe conservative development of those riches along lines already marked out.

The present government has carried on considerable internal improvements in the shape of road building, opening up new lands to settlers, building school houses, and in a number of other ways preparing for the enlargement and improvement of the opportunities so freely offered to residents of those "fortunate Islands." Among the more immediate results of material progress have been the expansion of the sugar industry, due to the application of scientific cultivating methods and improved machinery. A large increase in production is confidently anticipated in this particular industry. Coffee, a comparatively new product of the Islands, though tried years ago without success, owing chiefly to lack of knowledge of its culture, is now coming rapidly to the front, and is expected to become the main product of the Islands after sugar. While the sugar culture is almost monopolized by the large corporations of the Islands, coffee offers an inducement to the moderately well-to-do, and a fair amount of capital invested in good coffee lands promises good returns in from six to seven years. Immigrants interested in this culture are sought after for the Islands, the possession of capital and some knowledge of coffee culture being desiderata. Owing to its remoteness from centers of supply, and the long-credit system in vogue, the wholesaler in these Islands requires abnormal capital for the volume of business done. Retail business is also conducted on long-time credits, and is largely controlled by the Chinese. Business morality is exceptionally high, comparatively few failures occur, and debts carried to profit and loss are generally small.

Sugar naturally cuts an important figure in the trade of the Islands. Of the total exports in 1897, valued at \$16,921,775, sugar contributed \$15,390,442, rice, coffee, hides, bananas, wool and pineapples coming next, in the order named, but at a considerable distance from the staple export, as may be gathered from the fact that the total value of the rice exports was only \$225,575. The principal imports in 1897 were groceries and provisions, the total value of which was \$609,682; machinery, \$595,421, and hardware implements and tools, \$495,567. Fertilizers, clothing, grain, cotton goods, lumber, flour and tobacco also constituted fairly important imports, the aggregate of which is in the neighborhood of \$5,710,000.

The past two or three years have seen many improvements in Honolulu, the principal city of the Islands, a number of handsome buildings having been erected, and many are contemplated. Excellent building stone is found convenient to the city. Arrangements have been made for an electric system of street railways, the present horse-car lines being inadequate to the requirements of the progressive population of 30,000. A system of sewers for the city is also under contemplation. There are three public railroads on the Islands—one on Maui, one on Hawaii and one on Oahu. The latter is the principal one, running from Honolulu along the coast around Pearl Harbor, the proposed location of the United States government coaling station and navy yard, to Kahuku, a distance of seventy miles. The recent extension from Waihala to Kahuku will open up an immense tract of new land, upon which one of the largest sugar plantations is now being begun. The next largest city of the Islands is Hilo, situated on the northeast coast of Hawaii,

120 miles from Honolulu. It is a growing, progressive community of some population, and the center of the coffee industry.

W. Honolulu, H. I., November 29, 1898.

Another New School.

The Minister of Education, H. E. Cooper, yesterday opened bids for the new school to be provided at Waihala, Hilo. These were the figures:

J. Erickson (Hilo).....\$1,220
John Cook (Honolulu).....1,263
Albert Trank (Honolulu).....1,450

If the bid is satisfactory the job will go to Erickson. Minister Cooper is rushing matters with school contracts. It is his announced purpose to put up as many buildings as he possibly can before the beginning of the new fiscal period.

MILES OF PIPE.

There Will Be 40,000 Feet of City Main.

The lead to be used in laying the new water mains for various districts of Honolulu, has arrived from the Mainland by the bark R. P. Rithet. The firm that secured the contract to supply pipe has written that first shipments may be expected early next month. Mr. Brown, Superintendent of Water Works, said yesterday that he did not anticipate any delay in having the material. Mr. Brown added that "dirt would fly" with a vengeance when the pipe was once on hand.

The plans at present are to give to the town before the center of the year is reached, 40,000 feet of new main. This will be half eight-inch and half twelve-inch. Nearly all of it will be to replace small and inadequate main now in use. A large quantity of the old main will be used in extending the water system into various suburbs, notably the Kapiolani park neighborhood and Kalihi. Kalihi is also to have a new pumping station modelled after the station at the corner of Alapai and Beretania streets.

Strength of Swipes.

In the last arrest made by the city police in 1898, there was a showing of the heavy effect of swipes, the horrible drink that natives and others brew so easily. The prisoner was a soldier. It was necessary to carry him to the station. He was limp and entirely helpless. The man was unable to move a muscle and seemed simply paralyzed. He was quite weak the next morning. There was no prosecution in the case.

NEW IMPROVED CANE : KNIFE.

Planters' Improved Hoe.

Forged from one solid piece of steel. Made specially to our order.

Fence Wire

Of the Best Quality.
GALVANIZED. NOS. 4, 5 and 6.
IN PERFECT ORDER.

Call and examine the above.

Breaking Plows,
Secretary Disc Plows,
Small Steel Plows,
FOR CULTIVATING.

Whips and
Whip Stocks.
Whiffletrees.

Pacific Hardware Co.
—LIMITED—
Fort Street.
Agents for the Vacuum Oils.

Down Again

in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
TELEPHONE 121.

THE GENERAL CATALOGUE AND BUYERS' GUIDE
ISSUED SEMI-ANNUALLY BY
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
THE GREAT MAIL ORDER HOUSE.
Chicago, U. S. A.
IS THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE WORLD
It has more than 14,000 illustrations, about 5,000 quotations of prices, weights, measures, and contains over 100 pages. Everything you want or use is listed in it; and the prices quoted place you in a position to buy from us in large or small quantities, at wholesale prices. We do not sell this General Catalogue and Buyers' Guide; we give it away. To introduce to you our immense facilities we will send free of charge to you or any other foreign resident our "Catalogue of Goods," and our "Hill's Book for Foreign Buyers," which gives all information necessary to put you in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we'll do the rest.
Montgomery Ward & Co.,
111 to 120 Michigan Ave., Chicago, U. S. A.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S New York Line.

The bark "Fooning Suey" will sail from New York on or about February 28th, if sufficient inducement offers. The ship George Curtis will sail from New York promptly January 15, 1899.

Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby street, Boston or C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu Agents.

KING BROS. ARE YOU READY

Have a superb array of GOODS selected by Will C. King from the latest Novelties on the Coast.

Suitable for Christmas and Wedding Presents, consisting of
PICTURES,
ART STATUARY,
PHOTO PANELS,
—AND—
ART NOVELTIES.

Also the latest in
PICTURE MOULDINGS
—AND—
FRAMING MATERIALS.

All are welcome at their Show Rooms
110 HOTEL ST.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.,
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,
Canadian Pacific Railway.

CLARK'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted safe in the back, and all kindred complaints, free from Mercury. Established upwards of 50 years. In boxes of 50, each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

TIMELY TOPICS

January 2nd, 1899.

The rush and turmoil attendant upon the approach of and during the holidays being over and peaceful quiet having once more settled, now is the time to consider the necessities of home.

In making out your list of goods to replenish the household stock, do not forget your wife when driving likes to feel perfectly safe as well as comfortable and up-to-date.

Nothing so detracts from the appearance of a horse as a shabby harness and equipment.

Nothing so attracts and adds to the appearance of a horse as a fine harness and equipment such as we are displaying.

We have received by the late steamer a full line of up-to-date Single and Double Harness, Buggy and Carriage Harness, Carriage Whips, Laprobes and Whips, Express Harness, Mule Team Harness, Dump Cart and Sherwood Steel Harness.

We pride ourselves on having a thorough complete stock of reliable and attractive carriage and heavy equipments.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

Limited.
307 FORT ST.

ARE YOU READY
To look at the finest and most complete line of holiday goods ever imported into the Hawaiian Islands? If so we shall be pleased to offer the services of one of our obliging clerks to show you the goods.

TIME NO OBJECT.

The goods were purchased by our Mr. Barthrop, who has recently returned from a tour among the leading makers throughout the United States.

In quality and price we are leaders.

COME AND SEE.

We have a line of fine leather goods that embraces almost everything useful made of leather at prices astonishingly low.

IN CELLULOID GOODS our line will astonish you.

FANCY GLASS BOTTLES. We lead our competitors.

PERFUMERY is our forte. Our line of Palmer's, Laxell, Dalley & Co., Lundborgs, Colgate, Pinauds, Rigand & Co., Roger & Gallet, is complete.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

FLAG OF HAWAII

Another Addition to Contributions
on the Subject.

DATE AND CAUSE OF DESIGN

Symbolism of the Colors—White,
Red and Blue—Union Jack.
A Change Made.

(By Jas. W. Girvin.)

The Hawaiian flag was invented about 1813 at the suggestion of an American. Prior to that date the flag of Great Britain was used as the ensign of Hawaii. There is no doubt of the friendship which existed between Kamehameha and the great explorer, Vancouver, who had shown much kindness to him and his people and probably on receipt of a present of a British flag the King was pleased to adopt it as the ensign of his country. On the breaking out of the war of 1812, between Great Britain and America, Kamehameha I was solicitous that he be not considered an ally of either of these great powers, with both of whom he was in friendly relations. He, therefore, decided to adopt an ensign which at once should show his friendship to both and at the same time would display his independence of either.

The inventor of the flag was no doubt the King, himself, and the maker of it under his directions, was Capt. Geo. C. Beckley, an Englishman who had been made a high chief, and whose descendants are still amongst us.

The King said that the adoption of the "Union Jack" was to demonstrate his friendship for England. The "Union Jack" named so from its being a union of the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, and which was called the "meteor flag of England" was invented after the union with Ireland in 1801.

By adopting the stripes and tricolor of America he showed his friendship to that country, and the tout ensemble of the flag linked his with the two greatest commercial countries of the world.

The King understood the meaning of the three colors better than he did that of the three crosses.

He ordered white, symbolical of purity and sincerity, for the uppermost stripe, nothing being higher than the sun from whence emanates the brilliant white light by which all things are discerned. The ancient priests invariably wore white tapa garments when officiating at any propitiatory sacrifice.

In ignorance of the wisdom of Kamehameha, the Great, in adopting white for the upper bar, many natives of late years have declaimed against it, saying that it presaged that the white man would eventually rule the land. Kamehameha III, had no such presentiment. The motto he adopted for the Hawaiian coat of arms, "Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono" (the breath of the land is continued through righteousness) is the highest sentiment to be found on the escutcheon of any of the nations of the earth. Had the Hawaiian rulers lived up to it the whites would never have dominated the land.

The King ordered red as the color for the second bar, as it was a color very highly prized by the people, it being symbolical of blood, "which is the life." Singular it is that this is the only color which will not fade and has been held in as high esteem by royalty as purple among the nations. The best red we know of is manufactured from the cochineal and is in reality the blood of that insect.

He ordered blue for the lowermost stripe, blue being a symbol of continuity, in the hope that his Kingdom would continue forever. From the azure vault of heaven which encircles the globe and from the deep blue sea which encircles the islands his idea of continuity was obtained.

These three stripes were three repeated. At the present time the legally adopted flag of Hawaii is minus the lower or blue stripe, as the Hawaiian flag, as seen and described by Capt. de Freycinet, floating at Kawaihae and over the fort at Honolulu in 1817.

At what time this last bar was dropped, or why, history saith not. It may be that some ingenious person, wishing to make a more symmetrical flag, or one of better proportions, dropped the ninth bar and soothed the Hawaiians by suggesting that the eight remaining bars represented the eight inhabited islands of the group. This was absurd, as late discoveries have proven that Nihoa was as much an inhabited island as Kakoolawe. However, we have the Hawaiian flag as it is and it has been universally admired. We trust it will long remain the State flag of Hawaii. It is a singular coincidence that at this period of the world's history when the great Anglo-Saxon nations, Great Britain and America, are approaching so near to one another in a great alliance, that the latter should have annexed a people whose flag was a combination of those of the two, and probably just in time to save that flag from being absorbed by an aggressive oriental nation.

JAMES W. GIRVIN.

SANTA CLAUS SHIP.

The transport St. Paul (Christmas ship) arrived at Manila Dec. 22. When Captain Haye was leaving he said he would reach the Philippines in plenty of time for the boys to get their Christmas presents and he kept his word. There will be no delay in unloading the steamer and the chances are that by tonight or tomorrow morning every

boy in blue will be admiring the good things sent to him from home.

GEN. SHAFER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—A Washington special says: It has been decided by the War Department to reinstate Gen. Merritt in command of the Department of the East, whence he was taken for his mission to Manila, and send Gen. Shafter back to the Pacific Coast in command of the Department of California. The orders will be issued soon after Gen. Merritt's conference with the President and Secretary Alger.

CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—It is positively asserted in well-informed quarters that there will be no friction over the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It is expected that Ambassador Pauncefote will shortly receive orders from London to open negotiations with Secretary Hay. It is understood that Great Britain will ask for some concession from the United States in return. A story in circulation here is to the effect that Henry White brought the desire of the Americans to the notice of Lord Salisbury.

NO HABEAS CORPUS.

Justice Whiting Refuses to Grant Second Writ.

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, W. Austin Whiting has declined to allow the second petition of Geo. A. Davis for a writ of habeas corpus. The court reasons that on December 30th, 1898, the Supreme Court decided that Davis was lawfully imprisoned under a mittimus wherein he was ordered to pay a fine of fifty dollars or be imprisoned until the same be paid, on conviction of contempt of court, and also on a mittimus for a conviction of an offense of a contempt of court whereby he was to be imprisoned for ten days, such imprisonment to take effect after the satisfaction of the first mittimus; that at such date the first mittimus had not been satisfied and the second mittimus had not gone into effect, and also that it does not definitely appear upon the face of the petition that the first mittimus has been satisfied, and that the petition is contradictory to the records of the Supreme Court and matters therein contained.

It Has a Value.

According to the press of Berlin, London and Paris, the desire of the United States to acquire Kusaie, of Strong's Island, in the Pacific, created much disturbance in European diplomatic circles. What had been recorded as of minor importance when compared with the acquisition of the Philippines suddenly burst forth in Berlin as a subject upon which Germany "should make representations of remonstrance." In London it was pointed out that besides being invaluable to the States as a coaling station, making that part of the Pacific secured by the United States Navy and doubly fortifying their position in the Philippines, the island would be particularly serviceable in connection with the new cable, which from Strong's Island can take an almost due westerly course, the other landing points being Ruk Lagoon, in the Caroline Archipelago, and the Pelew Islands, and thence northward to Manila. The island, although known to early Spanish navigators, was rediscovered by an American whaler in 1804. In 1824, the Frenchman Duperry visited the island and wrote of the value and importance of the place: "It offers good ports for careenage, abundance of water, and refreshments of different sorts." A few years ago Strong's Island just escaped being included in the German protected sphere of the Marshall Islands. When the dispute arose between Spain and Germany as to the ownership of the Caroline Islands, which extended over nearly twenty degrees of latitude, the latter nation, when the Pope awarded the group to Spain as hers by prior right, was bitterly disappointed at failing to induce his Holiness to include Kusaie within the German boundary. Germany's own mid-Pacific naval station, Jaluit, in the Marshall Islands, being nothing but a sandy atoll, with a bad entrance into a lagoon whose waters are so shallow for a long distance out from the shore as to be practically useless as a naval station, except to small and light-draught vessels. Port Lela, on the eastern side of Strong's Island, has a narrow, deep entrance, (five to six fathoms), free from obstructions. In the palm days of American whaling—1850 to 1860—the ships would simply tie up to a rude stone wharf, built by the natives for the benefit of their always welcome American visitors. The harbor is so landlocked that the severest storms fail to disturb its waters. The vegetation on the island, it is said, is capable of supporting a large population.

WHEN YOU HAVE A BAD COLD

You want the best medicine that can be obtained, and that is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

You want a remedy that will not only give quick relief but effect a permanent cure.

You want a remedy that will relieve the lungs and keep expectoration easy.

You want a remedy that will counteract any tendency toward pneumonia.

You want a remedy that is pleasant and safe to take.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the only medicine in use that meets all of these requirements. This remedy is famous for its cures of bad colds throughout the United States and in many foreign countries. It has many rivals, but, for the speedy and permanent cure of bad colds, stands without a peer and its splendid qualities are everywhere admired and praised. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

ON CHURCH SIDE

Separation to Occur in the
New Possession.

AID OF ARCHBISHOP IRELAND

This is Desired by President
McKinley—Property Rights to be
Respected—Taxes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—President McKinley is extremely anxious to see Archbishop Ireland appointed papal delegate to the Philippines. The dissolution of Church and State in the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico is to be accomplished at the earliest possible moment. President McKinley has determined so long as these islands remain under the military control of the United States the laws of this country relative to church and property shall be applied therein.

Under this decision, much property held by the church in these possessions will be required to pay taxes. The church holdings in the Philippines are particularly large. The ecclesiastics own fully three-fourths of the public lands, including most of the desirable portions. Much land and many buildings are also owned by the church in Cuba and Porto Rico, either as grants or as church investments. All of this property, which forms church endowments, will have to contribute its share to the tax revenues of the islands. The churches proper, and such buildings as are necessarily a part of the church establishments, will be exempt. The President has promised, however, that there shall be no confiscation of church property, such as occurred in Mexico when Juarez established a republic there. Property rights, whether of churches or of individuals, the President has said, shall be respected in all territory wrested from Spain. While, therefore, confirming the Catholic church in its present possessions, the President's decision will make the church one of the largest taxpayers in support of the new regime. It will pay its share of the cost of the new Government.

The establishment of this new order of things will be a delicate task. In view of the magnitude of the question, as far as the Philippines are concerned, the President is desirous of having the Pope send as representative an American prelate who understands the laws of the United States, who appreciates the spirit of our institutions and who can explain to the Philippine clergy the purity of our motives. He believes that Archbishop Ireland would make an excellent papal representative, as well as an intelligent mediator between the military authorities and the Philippine clergy. The Administration's desires in this respect will be intimated to the Roman pontiff unofficially.

Archbishop Ireland, when he sails for Rome, in a few days, will explain to the Holy See the attitude of this Government. The President's wishes are the Archbishop's appointment are being conveyed to the Vatican through other channels. There is reason to believe the President's wishes will receive respectful consideration, inasmuch as the appointment of Archbishop Chappelle, as the Pope's representative in Cuba, was made in pursuance to the Administration's suggestion.

There is no disposition to make this a permanent post for Archbishop Ireland, but the President believes that a three months' visit by the Archbishop in the Philippines would be of value, not only to the Catholic church, but to this country as well.

"MAKE IT PUBLIC."

A Boston Man Says: Use My Name as
Much as You Like—Why? Let
Him Tell You

Our representative called on a gentleman of Boston, whose case is of interest to you, if similarly afflicted, as his testimony is thoroughly reliable, and he is not only glad of his relief but not afraid to tell all about it and give the full credit where it is due.

Mr. L. C. Glidden residing at Euclid St., East Boston, is the gentleman.

Our representative asked, "Mr. Glidden you have taken Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, did they do you any good?"

"Yes, sir, they did, I am happy to say."

"What seemed to be your trouble?"

"I suppose it was kidney complaint. The symptoms pointed that way, and there was soreness of the kidneys. It commenced about six months ago, and grew into a constant backache, increased my urinal trouble, until it was painful to stand, and if sitting it almost took my life to get up. I went to Knight's Pharmacy, 97 Court Street, and bought a box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills in hopes of getting relief. I had failed to find in other remedies, took them as directed and am well."

"Are you convinced that it was the Doan's Backache Kidney Pills that effected the cure?"

"It was. They are the best medicine I ever took—there is no mistake about that—and too much cannot be said for them, and you may use my name as much as you like, as I shall personally recommend them to everybody."

Is it any wonder we are glad to make this public? This very statement may be the means of relief to many.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold for 50 cents per box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50 by all dealers, or will be forwarded by mail to any address on receipt of price, by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, agents for the Islands.



Whispering in Beauty's Ear

The secret of preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, and hair to be found only in CUTICURA SOAP, greatest of skin purifying and beautifying soaps, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of unsightly blemishes, red, rough hands, and falling hair, because the only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the PORES

Sold throughout the world. British depot: FRANCIS & SON, 1, King Edward St., London. Porter, Dicks and Co., 10, Regent St., London. Send to Messrs. NEWBURY for "The Skin, Scalp, and Hair," a book of 64 pages, fully illustrated, with complete description and treatment, post free.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Occident and Orient!

BOTH ENDS MEET AT

HOLLISTER & CO.'S TOBACCO STORE.

Havana and Manila Cigars

Just Received ex. Stms. Belgic
and Australia.

Corner Fort and Merchant Streets.

A Trade Introduction:--

Mr. Ripsaw, cordially: Dr. File, shake hands with my dear friend, Mr. Handsaw, who is feeling a trifle dull. You made such a good job of my teeth that I thought I would bring him up to have his fixed.

The teeth on the saws we sell do not need attention for some time after you get them; they are all sharpened and set.

Everything in this line from the small Panel Saws to the big two Man Wood Saws, at

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1801.

Accumulated Funds £4,000,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates,
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

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Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.,

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL

INSURANCE CO.,

WILHELM A. VON MAGEBURG INSURANCE CO.,

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA,

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed

agents of the above company are prepared

to insure risks against fire on Steam and

Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored

therein on the most favorable terms. For

particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have

established a general agency here, and the

undersigned, general agents, are authorized

to take risks against the dangers of the

sea at the most reasonable rates and on the

most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,

River and Land Transport,

of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolu-

lu and the Hawaiian Islands the under-

signed general agents are authorized to take

risks against the dangers of the sea at the

most reasonable rates and on the most favorable

terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and re-

serve, reinsurance - - - - - 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance com-

panies - - - - - 101,650,000

Total reinsurance - - - - - 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and re-

serve, reinsurance - - - - - 8,800,000

Capital their reinsurance com-

panies - - - - - 35,000,000

Total reinsurance - - - - - 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the

above two companies, for the Hawaiian

Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings,

Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Ma-

chinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills,

and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or

damage by fire, on the most favorable

terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897.

£13,558,000.

1- Authorized Capital—£2,000,000

Subscribed - - - - - 2,700,000

2- Paid up Capital - - - - - 687,500 0 0

3- Fire Funds - - - - - 2,138,819 7 9

4- Life and Annuity Funds - - - - - 10,127,680 1 0

£13,558,000 8 9

Revenue Fire Branch - - - - - 1,581,877 3 9

Revenue Life and Annuity

Branches - - - - - 1,276,611 1 0

£2,858,488 4 9

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life

Departments are free from liability in respect

of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASH & COOK

IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE

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New England Mutual Life Insurance Co

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